

THE INDIAN SUMMER HAS NOW ARRIVED

Many Pretty Stories and Important Facts Connected With the Season.

ORIGIN OF NAME CANNOT BE AUTHENTICALLY TRACED

But the Delightful Season Is Enjoyed in Many Different Parts of the World.

BY GABRIELLE MARIE JACOBS.

Dark year, with mid-October, begins the "Indian summer," and continues until, in New England, the flying snowflakes herald Thanksgiving. The origin of the name, "Indian summer," is one of the riddles yet unsolved by antiquarians. Perhaps the name has a remote connection with the causes which produce the season, for beyond the Indian arise those conditions. The researches of Tyndall and other scientists of the nineteenth century prove that the phenomena united in Indian summer are caused by the aerial dust stream, or "sage plane," which, generated in tropical seas, ascends to the upper atmosphere and sweeps onward. This mantle of aqueous vapor, the heat-absorbing power of which was demonstrated by Tyndall, arrests radiation, and prevents the sudden check of temperature during the weeks when the sun makes its autumnal retreat.

The auroras of Indian summer are cool, with lowland fogs. Through the soft, hazy atmosphere the lord of day, shorn of his beams, rises and sets like a huge, copper-colored sphere. Through the warm, still air, redolent of the smoke of forest fires, objects are discerned with difficulty, but the atmosphere is so transparent that distant mountains may be heard distinctly at long distances. It is the gentle and gradual repose from which Nature sinks into the heavy slumber of winter.

Nowhere are the charms of Indian summer more apparent than in the far northern latitudes, where it confers also a material benefit, in that it portends the grain-ripening season; but every civilized country seems to share in its splendid beauty, and almost every nation has a different name for it. Among the European designations are "The After Glow" and "The Red Leaf," but in most countries it bears the names of various saints, whose festivals occur late in the calendar, and to whose beneficent influence, centuries ago, this pleasant period was attributed. Further, being the season of the autumnal harvest, the ripe vintage, and the prospective delights of the hunting season, it everywhere is associated with merry-making and good cheer.

In Germany it is known as "St. Gall's Summer," in honor of Gall, a holy widow, who lived and died in the sixth century. The German peasantry sometimes refer to it as "The Summer of Old Women." In Bohemia

IS IT THE "MISSING LINK" AT LAST?



Portland, Ore., Oct. 25.—Huddled in a clothes basket, blinking out wonderingly at the world, in a little darkened room at the home of Fred Schur, this city, is what its owner believes to be the "missing link." It arrived yesterday from Burma, in care of the Chinese consul of a sailing vessel.

The strange creature is neither chimpanzee, gorilla, nor gibbon, but combines the most human points of all three of these species of the manape and has human points of its own besides. Its place of the large ear of a chimpanzee it has tiny shell-like ears as delicate as those of a young girl; its arms are not unsightly, but glide into the hand of a visitor as confidently and affectionately as those of a lovable child. In its various moods the "missing link" laughs and cries and expresses pleasure, grief and rage in sounds that it would be hard to distinguish from those of a little boy or girl. It was

It bears the name of St. Wendel, a married couple of that country. In Lombardy it perpetuates the name of St. Wendel, who founded the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, and in Russia it commemorates St. Wendel, who died in Rome in 1522 having established in her remote northern home a high reputation as a scholar and writer on religious topics, and as the founder of both sexes, who were ruled by a lady abbess.

In England, this season, formerly known as "Fall Harvest Summer," is now usually referred to by its American name. Australia, at a different period of the year, also has what it terms "Indian Summer." In Wales and Belgium this season is dedicated to Michael, the warrior saint. In France it is known almost exclusively as St. Martin's summer, in honor of another warrior, who laid down the profession of arms to become the shepherd of souls, and died as bishop of Tours in 297. St. Martin, whose conversion dated from the vision that followed his generosity in dividing his cloak with a beggar at Amiens, successfully brought to Christianity everybody in the portion of France, which later became his diocese. He changed an autumn festival in honor of Bacchus to a Christian celebration. Centuries after it became his own day in the calendar (November 11); it continued to display a few pagan usages, and to this day St. Martin is the patron of reformed and reformed drunkards. It is believed that on a bitterly cold day in early winter, when returning from Poitiers, while he had gone in the hope of converting his heathen parents, he was beset by beggars seeking money to buy food. "I have no money," said the good bishop, "but what I have I will give you," and he gave them the entire store of food that he had provided for his journey. Instantly, state his biographers, the frozen streams melted, soft, warm winds blew, and for a few weeks a second summer made itself felt.

Another pretty story brings us home to the autumn season on our own shores. On the occasion of the Thanksgiving which, following the first meager harvest at Plymouth, inaugurated our great American festival, the red-tinted guests included Massachusetts and his brother, with a dozen of their principal warriors, and followers numbering ninety men, women and children. The celebration began Thursday morning, and ended Saturday noon with a "state dinner," which, solely taken, the culinary resources of the pretty and capable Priscilla Mullins, who superintended the cooking. The festivities were held outdoors, and what the Indians may have revealed as to their ideas concerning the season must be more conjecture, but so mild and lovely was the weather that, when it occurred the next November and the next, there is a tradition that only the grim forefathers exclaimed: "Why, here is the Indian's summer again!"

Whether this be fact or fancy, it is certain that the mildness of the autumnal season was of paramount importance to our aboriginal population, not only for their journeys to winter quarters, but as most favorable for the pursuit of large game. The name "Indian summer" was recorded indisputably for the first time in 1794, in the journal of Maj. Ebenezer Denny, an officer stationed at a military post on Lake Erie. When and how it originated in all probability will never be determined, but associated as it is with the copper-colored children of the forest, who regulated their lives by natural phenomena, it seems an eminently fitting designation for a delightful period, and wherever the English language is written and spoken it is so accepted.

A man who beat the St. Louis fair out of \$2.50 has paid up. He would have done a greater service if he had told how he did it.

WHY THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE GIRL READILY WINS HERSELF A HOME

A DINING ROOM CLASS AT PRATT INSTITUTE—HAT AND DRESS DESIGNS BY STUDENTS



Special Correspondence.

New York, Oct. 25.—Recent events in the Normal School of Domestic Science of the famous Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, sound a thundering hint to the American girl who aspires to matrimony.

A horde of young women, some pretty and some indifferent, but all clever, are studying in this school to become teachers of the art of good housekeeping.

When the classes reassembled after the summer holiday, it developed that in the few brief vacation months, not less than seventeen members had been ensnared in Cupid's net.

Miss Caroline B. Weeks, secretary of the school, freely admits that, aside from the personal attractiveness of the girls who have married, the men could not have failed to have appreciated their value as expert housewives.

Said the secretary: "The students enter with the idea of becoming teachers. There is an enormous demand for women who have mastered the art. The scarcity is due to the fact that they are so promptly married after they leave the school. It is no mystery why men should elope them quickly."

It is claimed that a graduate of the school, when she becomes the mistress of her own home, can make \$100 as far as the average housewife makes \$10.

Miss Anna C. Hedges, a thoughtful

woman who is a director in the faculty, said:

"A girl in this institute is taught to make her own clothes and hats and to do household work in the highest form of domestic science. How much she accomplishes depends upon herself."

"I do not like the attitude that this institute is merely to fit a girl to be a wife. That puts a false value upon a sacred thing. It is nevertheless true that a girl with the right spirit would, by the very nature of things, prove a better wife than the girl who could not superintend the business of her home."

"I am heartily opposed to the girl who makes matrimonial capital out of her education in domestic economy, and also the one who ensures a man into love on the basis of her attractiveness or attainments and then cheats him, after marriage, by refusing to accept her portion of work or fails to contribute to make herself attractive."

"A girl with the right spirit may work and help her husband with the education. If it is necessary she may make her own dresses and the cost will be for material only."

"I detest the idea that a woman's business in life is to get a husband to support her. American women are rapidly developing their minds and their fields of usefulness. They are taking the independent position they



are worthy of. They are becoming independent of man, which is right. Under this condition marriage will be for love and will be a satisfied thing rather than an expedient."

Of a class of twelve girls in the cooking school last year, five married during the summer vacation and two more were engaged rings when they returned to their studies.

While the school is co-educational, few marriages occur among students.

QUEER "TEMPLE OF HEALTH"



Upon the side of a bleak hill a few miles outside of the town of Hayward, Cal., and in an immediate proximity to a number of cemeteries, Dr. Letitia Kuchelinski and her husband are establishing a Temple of Health.

They contemplate putting \$100,000 into the venture.

As yet they have only spent a few hundred. As the place does not now in any way resemble a temple, Mrs. Kuchelinski is content to call the place the "Hillside Health Den."

A long rambling shack, within an acre of cleared ground, on which grows a herd of imported Hungarian cows, is all that exists so far of the Kuchelinski sanatorium.

Mrs. Kuchelinski is peculiar. She does not believe any more in materia medica.

She believes in color and goats. The former is for the cure of all diseases.

The latter is in proper living. "I don't have any patients here," de-

clared Mrs. Kuchelinski. "The inmates of this sanatorium, when we are ready to accommodate them, will be designated 'patients.' In surround them with the various color schemes I submit their passions, elevate their thoughts or quiet their nerves. The different dogs are incorporated in various color schemes to fit the various mental and physical conditions."

"Every thought and emotion has form and color."

"Anger is brown. Yellow is the color which will aid the student in subduing his angry emotions."

"Pure love is a beautiful pink, while green is riches. And so you see all the cardinal colors represent something."

"One quart of goat's milk is equal to two of cow's milk, and so the farmer is the fundamental of our diet system."

"The Temple of Health will be a great reality some day."

Horton. The story is elaborately illustrated and is an excellent advertisement for the fair and the territory, as well as being a very interesting story. The pictures of the Indian race, the broncho busting and the main street of Albuquerque with its holiday attire are especially fine.

Goat Storming and family, recently of Gallup, are in the city the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. Gable, of 417 West Main avenue. Mr. Storming has given up his position as section foreman for the Santa Fe at Gallup and he is now taking his family to a farm in Missouri.

"The Great Southwest," the new magazine published in Denver, in its November number, contains a two-page story about New Mexico's territorial fair, written by Charles H.

University Notes

Prof. Hodgins' bulletin on "The School Laws of New Mexico," and that of Prof. Richard's on "Laws With Reference to School Lands," are almost ready for distribution. These two articles will constitute the first bulletin in the educational series of "The Bulletin of the University of New Mexico."

"El Poder de la Impresión," a comedy of Echegaray, the great Spanish dramatist, in the second modern language master piece which Prof. Espinosa has edited, the first being "El Gran Gaiato." Prof. Espinosa's publishers, Schoenfeld & Co., of Boston, Mass., announce the appearance of the book in the near future.

The Khiva Literary society will hold its next meeting at the usual place in the Commercial Club building. The program will be as follows: Declaration, Roy Baldwin, reading, Bert Skinner, oration, Grover Edmunds, Debate, "Resolved, That Cuba should be Made a Territory of the United States Under the Same Status as Porto Rico." Affirmative, W. York, C. Lemay; negative, C. E. Head, W. Meadlin.

The play given at the Casino Thursday evening was successful in every particular. The attendance was good in spite of the rain and the audience was very enthusiastic. The students in the cast are members of the Khiva Literary society. They were assisted by Jo Scott, John Cannon, Tom Danway and Mr. Cadby. Great assistance was rendered by Allan Waas, who had charge of the "making up" of the participants. The following was the cast: Nicholas Shobora (A woman later who gives the party), K. Bryan Clarence Montjoy (His gay and festive nephew), J. Scott Elmsner Snowball (A mischief-maker), C. Head.

GILBERT AT THE PARTY. Juliette Dinkelspiel (The Frobenius), J. F. Fribourg Timothy Doolittle (one of the kings of Ireland), Roy Baldwin Fazio Spangher (a dago who grinds the organ), Ralph Tascher Henry Hawkins (A Harvard Brit), "Auntie" (one of the light One Luma who prefers to watch extra to eating and drinking).

James Scrapper (looking for a fight), Thomas Dunahy Willie Newerwetter (who gets in without an invitation), J. Cannon Mrs. Resekial Chikewaler (whose husband gets the invitation but has to stay home and whitewash).

Grover Edmunds Mrs. Michael Moriarty (who gets in on her dead husband's invitation), Bert Skinner Alfonso Hoveyweight (A crushed tragedian), Elwood Albright Bill Ballotbox (who carries the votes of the precinct in his vest pocket), Walter Allen Don Jose Gutierrez (candidate for county clerk superintending).

Alfred Henry (A crushed tragedian), Elwood Albright Bill Ballotbox (who carries the votes of the precinct in his vest pocket), Walter Allen Don Jose Gutierrez (candidate for county clerk superintending).

Joshua Wheatstraw (An old friend of Shobora's in lower to see the sights), Kenneth Head William Wheatstraw (who has a gift), Hugh Bryan.

The latest improvement in the engineering department is a three-phase alternating current motor of five horse power, purchased from the General Electric company of Denver. There are now five motors, four of which are direct current, with power supplied by our own generating plant.

Chopped Heads. Wash your hands with warm water, dry with a towel and apply Chamberlain's Salve just before going to bed, and a speedy cure is certain. This salve is also invaluable for sore throats, itching piles and skin diseases. For sale by all druggists.

Chas. Maine, special officer for the Santa Fe at Ash Fork, Ariz., was an Albuquerque visitor yesterday.

plant. The new motor will be fed from the city plant. A line shaft is also to be put up in the machine room by which all machines may be run by one motor, if desirable. Another improvement planned is the installing of a new switch board, which will be built in the partition between the engine room and the forge room. All the connections will be on the forge room side and all the plugs, switches, etc., will be accessible from the engine room. This will make possible the connecting of all the motors and the lights of the buildings either with the city circuit or with the dynamo in the shop.

The college freshmen have selected a debating team consisting of Frank Lohr, J. E. Baldwin and Clarence Heald. A class team expects to meet a similar team of some other class to discuss some question of current interest. Out of these interclass debates it will be possible to select a University team. A challenge can then be sent to some other school and intercollegiate debate arranged. With the passing of the year, the line of college enterprises will be completed for the University of New Mexico.

A COMBINATION MEAT AND GROCERY STORE

TROTTER & HAWKINS BUY ABOUT MEAT MARKET—STORE IS BEING COMPLETELY REMODELED.

By purchasing the Abbott meat market, which formerly occupied the first store room to the south of them, Trotter & Hawkins, the north second street grocers, now have as complete a meat market place as can be found anywhere in the southwest. By trading with this firm the housewife can give her orders for both meat and groceries to one solicitor and over one telephone, or if she does the shopping herself, she can do it without waiting all evening.

The wall between the two stores has been removed and the already large rooms thrown together making one of the largest establishments in the city in point of floor space. The Abbott meat market, better known as the "City Meat Market," has long enjoyed the reputation of carrying the finest line of meats in the city and its acquisition by Trotter & Hawkins, means that they will not only add a large established meat trade to their business, but will greatly increase it.

Mr. J. W. Abbott has been retained as manager of the meat department of the big store, a fact which will be received with satisfaction by Mr. Abbott's old patrons. Mr. Abbott needs no introduction to local people.

Two new and experienced men have been added to the already large force of salesmen in the Trotter & Hawkins store, so that the firm is splendidly equipped to take care of all comers and better prepared than ever to supply the people of Albuquerque—and the discriminating people—with the very best staples of every description.

Staple and fancy groceries, all kinds of fish, fresh and salt meats and oysters are arriving daily. New varieties of delicatessen are being added to the grocery stock, new shelving and other improvements are appearing and the proprietors are being generally congratulated on their enterprise and incidentally on the growing trade which makes such improvement and expansion possible.

APPRAISERS RENDER THEIR REPORT

THEY CONSIDER LANDS REQUIRED BY SANTA FE COMPANY WORTH THE SUM OF \$6,175.

Messrs. Otto Dieckman, E. L. Washburn and Jose G. Lewis recently appointed by the district court as appraisers in the matter of the condemnation proceedings brought by the Santa Fe Railway company for the purpose of determining the value of certain lands required by that company in the southern portion of the city of Albuquerque, which lands are needed by the company for the increase of its switching facilities have rendered their report as follows:

J. N. Albers, \$1100; Justo Gutierrez \$100; Rafael Apodaca \$450 and \$750; Clara B. Montoya \$200; Tomas G. Apodaca \$150; C. A. McKinney \$500; Justo Aramio \$50; A. Bralino \$500; Manuela B. de Garcia \$1200; Rafael Sanchez \$75; Felipe O'Hannon \$500; Elias Garcia and C. Miller \$500. The total is \$6,175.

OUTGENERATED BY BIG CIRCUS THEY ASK PAY

PROPRIETORS OF SELLS-PIOTO SHOWS SUE RINGLING BROS. FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

Messrs. Tammison and Bouffs, owners of the American Amusement company and proprietors of the Sells-Floto show, filed suit in the federal court at Denver for \$23,500 damages from their rivals in the circus and menagerie business, the Forepaugh-Bells Brothers. The same suit was filed in the state courts last July, but was transferred to the federal court because of the non-residence of the defendants, the Ringling Brothers, owners of the Forepaugh & Sells shows. The plaintiffs allege that last July they were due to show in the towns of Butte, Anaconda, Billings and Livingston, and announced the fact with large and conspicuous posters placed on barns, stables, sheds and other buildings. Then along came the Ringling Brothers' bill posters and posted their bills over those of the Sells-Floto company. This insult is worth \$20,000 to the latter, and they ask \$25,000 more because they say agents of the defendants announced that the Sells-Floto circus was stranded.

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INTERESTING EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

- October 20—Columbus first visited by Columbus.
- 1492—General court at Boston makes provision for the erection of a college.
- 1648—John Eliot preaching to the Indians in a wigwam at Natick, Mass., the first sermon ever preached in the Indian native tongue.
- 1791—City of Philadelphia chartered by William Penn.
- 1776—Washington defeated by General Howe at battle of White Plains.
- 1871—William M. Tweed, the New York political boss, arrested and released under \$250,000 bond.
- 1886—President Cleveland dedicated the Barthold Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.
- 1893—Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, assassinated by Patrick H. Premier.
- October 29—1757—New England shaken by an earthquake.
- 1777—Washington retreats to White Marsh, below Philadelphia.
- 1783—Congress accepts the land ceded to it by New York.
- 1816—First steamship on western waters leaves Pittsburgh for New Orleans.
- 1816—The first steam frigate, the Fulton, is launched.
- 1884—While a delegation of clergymen is eating on January 6, St. Valentine, in New York, Dr. Daniel D. Buchanan uses the same famous alliteration, "I am, Romanism and Religion," as connected with the auto-criticism of the democratic party, contributed largely to the defeat of Blaine.
- October 30—1673—Sir Edmund Andros assumes the government of New York.
- 1682—New York's first popular assembly passes the Charter of Liberties, enlarging rights and providing for toleration of all Christians.
- 1882—French government proposes that Great Britain and Russia mediate between the north and south.
- October 31—1674—New York city evacuated by the Dutch.
- 1682—La Salle, with four armed French vessels, leaves Lavaca river, on the Gulf coast, in search of the Mississippi, but is unsuccessful.
- 1687—Governor Andros, of New York, arrives at Hartford and demands the surrender of Connecticut's liberal charter; it is taken away after dark by Joseph Wadsworth and hidden in the famous oak.
- 1753—George Washington commissioned by the governor of Virginia to remonstrate against the execution of French forts in the interior.
- 1765—Governors of all the colonies except Rhode Island, take oath to execute the stamp act.
- 1803—Commodore Preble is sent against the pirates; he runs the frigate Philadelphia on a reef, the officers are made prisoners, and the crew of 200 men enslaved.
- 1864—Nevada admitted to the Union as the thirty-sixth state.
- 1895—United States peace commissioners at Paris demand of Spain that she cede the Philippines.
- November 1—1765—Stamp act comes into force this day; flags at half-mast, bells toll, and business suspended throughout the colonies.
- 1840—France removes its offensive restrictions against American trade.
- 1861—Gen. Geo. B. McClellan appointed commander-in-chief of the United States army.
- 1893—Bill repealing the Sherman anti-trust purchasing act finally passed by congress and signed by President Cleveland.
- November 2—1772—First town meeting held in Boston; committees of correspondence appointed; fore-runner of Colonial congress.
- 1773—Americans under Gen. Montgomery capture St. John, N. B.
- 1783—Washington issues his farewell address to the army.
- 1823—Opening of the Erie canal celebrated with great ceremony by the city of Albany.
- 1862—Franklin Pierce elected president.
- 1823—John Brown tried at Charles-town, W. Va., and sentenced to be hanged on a charge of "treason, conspiracy and murder in the first degree."
- 1862—Gen. Grant begins his advance on Vicksburg.
- 1865—National Thanksgiving for the restoration of peace is observed.
- 1880—James A. Garfield elected President.
- 1889—North and South Dakota admitted to the Union.
- November 3—1493—Columbus, on his second voyage, discovers Dominica and other islands of the Windward group.
- 1820—The Plymouth company is organized.
- 1782—The Continental army disbanded by order of congress.
- 1786—The congress of the confederation adjourns.
- 1868—Gen. Grant elected president.
- ARMORY ROBBED BY LAS VEGAS NEGROES. Adjutant General A. E. Tarlington of the New Mexico National Guard, has been notified that two negroes now under arrest in Las Vegas, recently broke into the armory of Troop A, New Mexico National Guard, and stole considerable government property. He will probably make a personal investigation of the loss. In the interim he has ordered that all property of Troop A be turned in to the commanding officer for checking. It is estimated that there are enough rifles, guns, pistols, cartridges and other government property, scattered among the troopers and former members of Troop A to fit out a whole squadron of cavalry. All this property is ordered to be turned in to the armory at once or arrest will follow. The two negroes, accused of perpetrating the recent robbery were bound over to await the action of the next grand jury. They gave their names as Thomas Shapson and Charles Broxton. Both entered pleas of not guilty.
- Special communication of Temple Lodge No. 6, A. F. and A. M., this evening at 7:30 p. m. Work in the F. C. degree. By order of the W. M. J. C. Forger, secretary.